

William T. Zink Double House
(Centre Market Square Historic District)
2206-2208 Market Street
Wheeling
Ohio County
West Virginia

HABS No. WV-187

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PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

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Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

WILLIAM T. ZINK DOUBLE HOUSE

HABS No. WV-187

Location: 2206 and 2208 Market Street, Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia.

Present Owners and Occupants: 2206 Market Street - Joe Thomas
2208 Market Street - Kaiser Faddal

Present Use: Residences

Significance: William Zink, a carpenter and undertaker in Wheeling during the late nineteenth century built this double town house about 1878. The two sections of the house are connected by a second floor room which bridges a shared walkway. It is most probable that Zink never intended to live in this structure and rented it out instead.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: c. 1878. The Ohio County, City and County Land Book stated in 1877 that the north one-half of Lot 134 of Eoff and Chapline Addition was unimproved. The following year the Land Book indicated that the property had been improved by a building valued at \$1,820.00.
2. Architect: Not known.
3. Original and subsequent owners: The Zink Double House was built on the north one-half of Lot 134, Eoff and Chapline Addition of the Center District of Wheeling. The following references to the Title of this property are found in the Ohio County, West Virginia Deed Books.
 - 1854 Deed, 22 June, recorded in Deed Book, 39 page 430 George Hardman and wife to Sobieski Brady \$3,000.00 for Lot 134, Eoff and Chapline Addition.
 - 1871 Deed, 15 April, recorded in Deed Book 58, page 214. Sobieski Brady and wife to William T. Zink \$1,000.00 for north one-half of Lot 134, Eoff and Chapline Addition.

- 1896 Deed, 24 January, recorded in Deed Book 95, page 6. William T. Zink, and wife to Henry Reiter \$4,250.00 for the north one-half of Lot 134, Eoff and Chapline Addition.
In 1926 Mr. Reiter sold the houses separately; the north house (2206 Market Street) and the south house (2208 Market Street).
- 1926 Deed, 17 April, recorded in Deed Book 205, page 51. Henry Reiter to Joe Thomas. The north one half of north one-half of Lot 134 Eoff and Chapline Addition
- 1926 Deed, 30 April, recorded in Deed Book 205, page 133. Henry Reiter and wife to Cost Misser and Gregore Dameanedes. South one half of the north one-half of Lot 134, Eoff and Chapline Addition.
- 1927 Deed, 3 June, recorded in Deed Book 210, page 213. Gregore Dameanedes to Cost Misser.
One-half interest in the south half of the north half of Lot 134, Eoff and Chapline Addition.
- 1929 Deed, 16 December, recorded in Deed Book 220, page 39. Cost Misser to Kathern Panteli. South one-half of north one half of Lot 134, Eoff and Chapline Addition
- 1937 Deed, 25 August, recorded in Deed Book 246, page 310. Kathern Panteli and husband to Athena Misser, wife of Cost. South one half of north one half of Lot 134, Eoff and Chapline Addition.
- 1968 Deed, 30 April, recorded in Deed Book 494, page 126. Cost Misser and wife, Athena to Kaiser Faddal and wife \$2,000.00 for the south one half of the north one half of Lot 134, Eoff and Chapline Addition.
4. Original plans, construction, etc.: Not known.
5. Alterations and additions: Because the owner of 2206 (the north house) Market Street has been in the hospital for several months, it was not possible to examine the north house for alterations. It was possible to see the second and third floors of the south house, however, and apart from the introduction of plumbing and electricity there were no structural changes in evidence.

B. Historical Events and Persons Connected with the Structure:

William Zink was a cabinet maker who moved to Wheeling in 1846 and established his own business. He worked for ten years on Main Street before he purchased "the site of his present store" on which he built a two story brick building where he conducted his business. In 1877 his son, Albert, joined in partnership with him, and the firm name became William Zink and Son. Their partnership was a "very excellent furniture and carpet store, besides conducting an undertaking business, having a very fine hearse and completely furnishing funerals."¹

An advertisement which ran in Callin's Wheeling City Directory of 1876 states: "William Zink and Son, manufacturers of furniture, chairs, etc., and dealers in carpets, bedding, looking glasses, oil clothes, window shades, etc., work made to order. Undertaking a specialty - coffins of all kinds."²

Mr. Zink built a double town house on the property adjacent to his furniture store. He rented this property out to various individuals and families. Today these houses are still used in part as rental property and partly as private residences. The enforced proximity of neighbors and shared walkway resulted, in 1929, in the owners signing an agreement that "the walkway between the southerly and northerly parts of the double brick dwelling...shall be used in common by the respective owners of the dwelling."³

C. Sources of Information:

Callin's Wheeling City Directory 1877/78, 1878 Supplement, 1880/83, 1884.

Newton, J. H., Nichols, C. C., and Sprankle, A. C. History of the Panhandle, Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, and Marshall. Wheeling, West Virginia: J. A. Caldwell, 1879.

Ohio County Deed Book 220, page 39, 16 December, 1929.

Interviews: Mrs. Kaiser Faddal August 31, 1976.

1. History of the Panhandle, p. 279.
2. Callin's Wheeling City Directory 1876, p. 324.
3. Deed Book 220, page 39, 16 December 1929.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: These are brick paired vernacular Italianate small (two-bay) dwellings with an arched ground-floor passage between them.
2. Condition of fabric: Generally poor.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: Approximately thirty-three feet across the four-bay front. The right section (north) is about seventy-five feet deep and the left section (south) is about fifty-seven feet deep. Two-and-a-half-stories high.
2. Layout, shape: The building is essentially divided into two parts. Each section of the building is L-shaped with an exterior passageway through on the first floor connecting to an open court between the two rear wings.
3. Foundations: Cut stone.
4. Wall construction, finish and color: The exterior is coursed stone up to about three feet in the front - corresponding to the exposed basement - and is brick above this level with the exception of the frame addition at the rear. The front wall is painted different shades of brown, with yellow or white trim. Other walls are unpainted.
5. Structural system framing: Wooden joists.
6. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: There is a covered porch at the second floor of the right (south) section. Four steps lead to each entry. Those on the left (north) are the original stone steps, and those on the right (south) are wooden.
7. Chimneys: There are three brick chimneys, one on the far south wall and one on the far north wall, as well as a double chimney in the center of the building.
8. Openings:
 - a. Doors and doorways: See photographs for front doors. The door on the right side (south) is original. There are other exterior doors off of the courtyard in the middle, and to the rear.

- b. Windows and shutters: See photographs for front windows. The sash on the second-floor south side are probably original. Most windows on the sides and rear are original.

9. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The building has a gable with ridge parallel to the front. Intersecting gables extend back at 99 to this along the two rear wings.
- b. Cornic eaves: See photographs.

C. Description of Interior:

1. The second floor of the south side was the only floor of the building that was accessible. In general the building is divided into two completely separate halves, and there is no evidence that there was ever physical access between the two sides. The second floor of the south side is divided into three rooms with a connecting hallway along the south wall. A stair between the two front rooms leads to a third floor loft. This floor plan appears to be essentially unchanged since construction. The owner-occupant indicated that the floors of the other parts of the building are similar with the only basic difference being the elimination of the hallway, replaced by connecting internal doorways. The basement was inaccessible.
2. Stairways: Other than the stairway mentioned, there is only an outside stairway from the porch at the rear.
3. Flooring: Linoleum and tile over wooden planks.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Painted plaster walls with wallpaper on some. Painted plaster ceilings.
5. Doors and doorways: The interior door casings appear to be original and are in reasonably good condition. They consist of a curved motif terminated at the top door corners by a rectangle with inset circular relief.
6. Special decorative features: Of particular interest are the two fireplace mantels of the floor observed. These are decorative wood paneled mantels, each with an unusual curvilinear pointed arch opening.
7. Mechanical Equipment: Gas space heaters.

D. Site and Surroundings:

The building fronts directly onto the market area and is abutted by structures to the north and south. Each side of the building has a small brick paved yard in the rear, and the south side also has a garage (approximately twelve feet by eighteen feet), which opens to the alley at the rear of the property.

Prepared by: John McCrae
Architectural Historian
Historic American
Buildings Survey
September, 1976

PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey under the general direction of John Poppeliers, Chief of HABS, and Kenneth L. Anderson, HABS Principal Architect, in cooperation with the Friends of Wheeling, Inc. The measured drawings were made during the summer of 1976 under the supervision of John M. McCrae (University of Florida) with architectural technicians Mark L. Hall, Foreman, (Pennsylvania State University); Edward C. Freeman (Arizona State University); Ruthie D. Wiley (Mississippi State University); Alan G. Wilig (City College of New York); and Architectural Historian Candace Reed (George Washington University). The photographs were taken in 1977 by HABS Photographer Jack E. Boucher.

ADDENDUM TO:

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